The Weekly Louisianian.

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The REPUBLIC, now entering upon its second year, has been favorably received by the earnest friends of just and energetic governmental and economic progress.

In the future, as in the past, The REPUBLIC will discuss with candor and with such ability as it can command the present and practical questions affecting the material, intellectual, and moral progress and well-being of the nation, the States, and people. It will record with fidelity the action of the Executive, Legislative, and Judical Departments of the Government which may be of national importance or of general application. It will do what may be done, within its sphere, to inform the people and improve the Government.

The REPUBLIC holds that, as this is a Government of and for the people, the people should be thoroughly informed of its action and purposes, and that the Government should be equally well advised as to the opinions and progress of the people; that the interests of both are identical; that the obligations of both are mutual; and that it is the duty of each and all to promote this common knowledge, advance these common interests, and enforce these common obligations. To these ends The REPUBLIC will work faithfully and constantly, and it earnestly invites the cordial co-operation of every citizen in this essential labor.

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9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are	$2,700
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270 Prizes, amounting to	$80,400

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ON THE CLIFF.

Half down the cliff the pathway ends,
The rocks grow steep and sheer;
Hard by a sudden stream descends:
From ledge to ledge with break and bends
It dashes cool and clear.

Across the bay green ripples flow
In endless falls and swells:
Clear shows the ribbed sea-floor below,
And round dark rocks in whiteness glow
Smooth wreaths of crisped shells.

Foam-specks before the wind that glide,
The sleeping sea-gulls float:
Amid eve's crimson shadows wide,
Rocked softly by the swaying tide,
Yet safe as anchored boat.

Their white and folded wings are laid
On tides that change and flow;
The daylight passes into shade;
Yet calm they rest, and unafraid,
Whate'er may come and go.

So safe, 'mid waste of waters wide,
Below the darkening sky,
So safe my heart and I may bide,
Calm floating on time's changeful tide,
Beneath eternity.

[Chambers' Journal.

A GENTLEMAN.

It is common in our day to speak of gentlemen of position, gentlemen of means, gentlemen of the press, commercial and sporting gentlemen, etc. It was not in this vague sense that the word was used by James I., who, when his nurse entreated him to make her son a gentleman, replied that he could make him a lord, but that it was out of his power to make him a gentleman. The word does not now bear the interpretation it formerly did in England. While at one time it expressed the idea which the term *gentilhomme* does in France—where it retains its original significance to designate the members of a caste, distinct and apart—it has, in successive periods, been applied to degrees more widely extended. All classes now associate more freely than would have been tolerated in previous generations, and men no longer dress, either really or figuratively, in buckles and buckram. The garb of the Puritan—despised in the days when it was the fashion for a man to bedizen himself in ruffles and lace—is now the rule, and is appreciated for its plainness, its comfort, and its practical utility. The ordinary costume of gentlemen—free, easy, and devoid of outward show and pretense—is an index of their mental condition. They eschew stiffness, they abhor formality, they despise all seeming. Their manners, though refined, are simple.

The gentlemen is a representative character,—a reflection of his era. We may trace the manners of the times in their various types: in the warlike and semi-barbarous, the chivalrous and romantic, the effeminate and ornate, the soldierly and scholarly, down to the earnest, accomplished, and practical specimen in our own day. As now understood, the term is indicative of conduct rather than lineage—of character rather than position—of the intrinsic qualities that contribute to its formation as much as their manifestation in the life. A gentleman is something unique, apart from any consideration of rank, education, or pursuits. There are many men of plain manners and limited means as thorough gentlemen as any noble in the land. The Justice Talfourd, in his charge to the jury in an action wherein it was alleged that the defendant had said to the plaintiff, "Do not speak to me. I am a gentleman. You are a tradesman," took occasion to observe: "Gentleman is a term which is not confined to any station. The man of rank who deports himself with dignity and candor, the tradesman who discharges his duties with integrity, and the humblest artisan who fulfills the obligations incumbent upon him with virtue and honor, are alike entitled to the name of gentleman, in preference to the man, however high his station, who indulges in ribald and offensive remarks."

We may have a correct conception of the character without being able to enter into an analysis of it. Courtesy and simplicity are its leading features. The most highly-cultivated men are ever the least conceited, and we generally find that the pedantic are men of small understanding. Chesterfield embodies its constituent elements in the term "politeness," which he defines as a benevolence in trifles, or a preference of others to ourselves in the ordinary occurrences of life. Gentleness, the foundation of the character, implies a reserved power, and it is to be distinguished from weakness, as it is from a passive tameness of spirit and an unreasonable compliance with the dictates or the will of others. It renounces no just right from the fear of their frown, and yields no important truth to their flattery. A prominent feature of the character is considerateness, which may be said to consist in delicacy in the use of power—physical, moral, and social. Forbearance and wisdom in the exercise of this power—of that which the husband exercise over the wife, the father over his children, the teacher over his pupils, the old over the weak, the master over his hands, the rich over the poor, the educated over the ignorant, the experienced over the confiding—mark the gentleman.

Bashfulness is not inconsistent with the character, and we are surprise that so rare a quality is not more highly appreciated. The thoughts and feelings of the retiring in disposition are not less refined, although they may not be expressed with the graciousness of the ready speaker or the impetuosity of the rattle-pate. This disposition frequently arises from the mind running in channels other than the commonplaces of ordinary conversation, and consequent consciousness of inferiority in the art of pleasing. The assumption of the character is often but a simulation of the more agreeable habits of society, and only the veneer which hides depraved tastes and vicious propensities. Nothing more displays a frivolous, selfish, and vulgar mind than inattention to the simple courtesies of life, and without this even profound learning is no more than tiresome pedantry. A person of this description says he can be a gentleman when he pleases. A true gentleman never pleases to be any thing else, and never, by any accident, derogates from this standard. He cannot stoop to a mean thing. He never struts in borrowed plumage. He never stabs in the dark. He is not one thing to a man's face and another behind his back. Papers not meant for his eye are sacred. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, bonds and securities, and notices to trespassers, are not for him. He is a consistent observer of the second great commandment: whatever he judges to be honorable, he practises toward all.

Perhaps it was because of Thackeray's keen-sightedness to detect, and his readiness to expose and pillory the snob, that he could the more genially describe a gentleman. There are many passages in his writings which bespeak his appreciation of the character. The reader will remember his famous prospectus of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which, being conducted by a gentlemen, was to be addressed to gentlemen. "Perhaps," he says, "a gentleman is a rarer personage than some of us think for. Which of us can point out many such in his circle: men whose aims are generous, whose truth is constant, whose want of meanness makes them simple; who can look the world honestly in the face with an equal manly sympathy for the great and the small? We all know a hundred whose coats are well made, and a score who have excellent manners, and one or two happy beings who are what they call in the inner circles, and have shot into the very centre and bull's-eye of fashion; but of gentlemen how many? Let us take a scrap of paper, and each make out his list."
—Tinsley's Magazine.

HOUSEHOLD AND GARDEN.

BEEFSTEAK.—A method of broiling equal in every respect to the gridiron, excepting that it lacks the smoky taste, is this: Set your spider on the stove, and let it get smoking hot. Put in no butter nor any kind of grease. Have your meat previously prepared by trimming off all pieces of bone, gland, superfluous suet and tissues that wil bind the edge and make it curl up. Lay it very carefully and smoothly in the spider. It will stick at first, but as soon as it is browned, can be loosened with a knife. Sprinkle a little salt on the upper surface, and turn it over. Let the other side brown the same as the first. Have a platter warmed, lay the meat carefully upon it, without besmearing the edges, dress with butter and pepper and send it to the table hot. By this process you have an crisp and brown a surface, with the juice retained, as well as by broiling, and the additional advantage that the inevitable drippings are saved, and can be converted into gravy.

CREAM CAKE.—Break one egg into a tea-cup, and fill with cream, one-half tea-cup-ful of sugar, one and one-half tea-cupfuls of flour, one tea-spoonful of cream of tarter, and one tea-spoonful of soda.

FOR THE CREAM.—Take one tea-cup-ful of sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tea-spoonful of extract of lemon, and one egg. Boil the milk, beat the egg, sugar and lemon together, and stir into the milk while boiling. Bake in two round tins. Let the cakes get nearly cold before spreading the cream between them.

FEATHER CAKE.—This cake is quite nice and cheap. One tea-cup-ful of sugar (we always use granulated sugar), one table-spoonful of butter, one egg, scant half tea-cup-ful of sweet milk, in which is dissolved a heaping tea-spoonful of baking powder. It makes one large loaf.

GINGER SNAPS.—One-half cup of melted lard, one cup of molasses, one tea-spoonful of saleratus, with just enough water to dissolve it, one tea-spoonful of ginger, and just enough flour to roll out.

THE TOO FREQUENT USE OF THE LAWN CUTTER.—As larger results from the injudicious use of that modern implement the lawn cutter. This danger arises from the too frequent and too close cropping of the grass. As a result of this error, the roots, missing the protection afforded by the blade, become dry, and parched under the influence of our summer sun, and scorched and withered patches soon disfigure the surface of the lawn. In the spring and fall the danger is not so imminent, but during the summer months the grass should be cropped not oftener than once a week. There is no object in nature more pleasing and grateful to the eye than a smooth, verdant, and velvety lawn, and the lawn cutter, in judicious hands, greatly aids in the attainment of this object, but, improperly used, it becomes an implement of destruction. We would suggest, further, that the common practice of permitting the cut grass to remain upon lawns under the impression that it becomes a source of nourishment to the soil, is not attended with good result. It is far better to remove it with the rake at each cut-

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY.....Editor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1874.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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Hon. ANTOINE DUBUCLET,

OF IBERVILLE.

For Congressmen.

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HON. GEORGE L. SMITH.

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HON. FRANK MOREY.

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HON. CHARLES E. NASH.

The LOUISIANIAN may always be found at Staubs' news and periodical depot No. 69 Canal street; and the old stand of Geo. Ellis', opposite the Post Office, where may be obtained the current news journals and literature of the day.

The *Picayune* thinks it would be a good plan to estimate soldiery by the standard of their strength when applied to United States troops. It commends the firing on the Federal soldiers by the armed mob recently at Lancaster, Kentucky, and suggests that Louisiana follow such an example. It says: "The most abject spectacle we can imagine is that of a regiment of able-bodied human beings crouching and whimpering before the effigy of the United States army." From all of which it will be gathered the *Picayune* derives hope, and would invite a like policy by its patrons under similar circumstances.

The *Times* discovers that Mr. Monoure, the White League candidate for State Treasurer, is an exceedingly proper man and worthy of its cordial support. As the *Bulletin* and *Picayune* ascribe this action however to certain "interested motives" of its proprietor, and "editor in chief," the *Times* aid is pronounced in advance "not favorably received."

Our Republican State Central Committee, which meets to-day, will doubtless have before them a proposition for a Southern Republican Convention, that we think, in view of the deplorable condition of affairs, is deserving of serious consideration. Prominent Southern Republicans of our sister States favor the idea of such an assemblage, and we doubt not its purpose, should such convene, would be productive of much good.

The second and third planks of the White League "People's Conservative, Democratic" party are exceedingly liberal to the colored citizen. In the one our people are falsely denounced as having inflamed passions against the whites, making it necessary for the latter to band themselves and inaugurate armed violence; and in the other after the affirmation of the colored citizen's right to the ballot, he is coolly told that white men only are competent for office, and asked to aid in this purpose. Denounced and contemned, colored voters are invited to assist in sealing their own degradation. Was there ever such assurance?

Congressman John Hancock, renominated by the Democracy of the Fifth District in Texas, is a Southern refugee who figured quite largely in connection with ex-Gov. Hamilton, of that State, during the war, as a Brigadier General, without troops, in the cause of the Union.

Returning to his old home at the "break up," Hancock became a bitter and virulent Democrat. Bold and truculent in manner, he defended his vote on the "salary grab" as an "act of justice." He would be—if he could live and be expected to give his constituents good whiskey when they came to Washington, off the paltry sum of $5,000 a year. This speech delivered before a Texas Democratic Legislature, in 1873, is said to have electrified his hearers.

About the dual organization of the White League, the *Bulletin* is reminded that if the *Times* did not convey that idea in quite as positive language as we affirmed, we are unable to appreciate the force of the English tongue.

A "DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE OR PEOPLE'S" PARTY.

The party of "great expectations;" of a "noble purpose", and "exalted" objects *vide* the *Picayune*, *Bulletin*, and "independent" Times has met in convention; nominated its State and Congressional candidates, enunciated its platform, and adjourned Prepared "to act and strike terror into the ranks of the Radical factions."

The declaration of principles" set forth by the Baton Rouge Convention are like those of Alabama and other similar communities, purely White League. The preamble of "we the white people of Louisiana" beginning the manifesto, and the nine resolutions or party planks reiterating the now stereotyped cries of the League organization.

The first resolution of course determines "the government now existing in Louisiana,—and to us it is really remarkable that the Convention in their partisan zeal should assume that there existed a government—as fraudulent and maintained by force." Getting warmed to the work, the second, third, and fourth resolutions glow with the fervor of the class spirit the Convention took care should be rampant throughout. Illustrating as they do a phase of the new rebellion here we ask our readers to read these resolutions; and note the folly and malignancy of the political party that at this late day and with the enlightenad temper and policy of the entire country opposed to them would seek to inaugurate the disastrous revolution the securement of their plainly avowed purpose would entail. Arguing from a premise palpably and notoriously untrue, in the affirmation that the passions and prejudices of the negro have been inflamed as a race against the whites, these resolutions read:

"2. That the dominant faction of the Radical party in the State has, by fraudulent representations, inflamed the passions and prejudices of the negroes, as a race, against the whites, and has thereby made it neccessary for the white people to unite and act together in self-defence and for the preservation of white civilization.

3 That the rights of all men, under the constitution and laws of the land must be respected and preserved inviolate, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition, but we deny that Congress can constitutionally enact laws to enforce the two races into social union or equality.

That the white people of Louisiana have no desigu to deprive the colored people of any rights to which they are entitled, but we are convinced that the reforms imperatively demanded can be effected only by electing to office white men of known capacity, and we believe that large numbers of colored citizens will vote with us to secure a government which must be beneficial alike to both races.

Comparing the last clause of the third resolution with the magniloquent sentiment of the first part one would suppose that not even a White Leaguer could reconcile the disparity consequeut upon crowding such opposite and dissimilar ideas in so short a paragraph. Recognizing the manhood and citizenship of the colored man, that his "rights must be respected and preserved inviolate" these League "civilizers" in the same breath deny Congress the authority to enact the very laws they themselves instance as necessary to enforce these rights. Was there ever such mockery and stultification?

The fourth resolution is exceedingly generous. The colored people are not to be deprived of any rights to which they are entitled. The last word is understood to mean as construed in the White League sense. That this is so the subsequent portion of the resolution determines. It declares that white men only can hold office and modestly believes "that large numbers of colored citizens" will vote to secure such a result.

Th fifth resolution is particularly anxious that all imputations of violence and intimidation on the part of the White League shall be set down as "emanating from Radical enemies and without foundation; falsely made for the purpose of obtaining the aid of the military force of the United States in order to overcome the people, perpetuate the existing usurpation, and subvert the principles of the government." What is meant by "the government" becomes apparent in the perusal of Mr. McEnery's speech, a synopsis of which is published in our letter from Baton Rouge elsewhere in our columns.

The sixth resolution denounces W. P. Kellogg. He and his government are reprobated in exactly all that Mr. McEnery could say in so short a paragraph.

The seventh determines that the people shall have a fair and free election. To which we heartily subscribe, Amen. But doing so, we yet have grave doubts whether if these conventionists and their friend were alone concerned to carry out this affirmation, "a fair and free election" would not be deemed one dictated to political opponents at the point of the bowie knife or muzzle of the revolver; fairness and freedom not particularly pleasant nor inviting and which would be more honored in the breach than in the observance.

The extension of "the right hand of fellowship to all of our race in every clime, and a cordial invitation to come and settle among us and unite their destinies with ours," embodied in the eighth resolution is rather ambiguous in expression. Whether by "our race is meant the human family, and therefore the reference to "every clime," we are undecided in determining. We respectfully ask the *Bulletin*. If the invitation be however to Adam's entire family we would suggest that until the League has with its present numbers obtained the coveted "government," it might be as well to delay the coming of too large an immigration. But the suggestion is unnecessary; the League will take care, if it maintains the ability, to keep the State in such lawlessness and anarchy that the eighth plank shall be inoperative.

The ninth resolution is opposed to paying any of the State debt except such as shall undergo the test of searching examination. It advises "our people" to vote against the constitutional amendments proposed by "the usurping legislature" and proposes when the government is restored to their "honest" hands 'to provide for the payment of all the honest indebtedness of the State."

A resolution recommending the State Executive Committee to issue an address to the people of this State and the Union wound up the affair. Of the nominees of this Convention, we presume personally as private gentlemen they may be unexceptionable. But as advocates and file leaders of the pernicious order whose aims are so avowedly destructive to good government, they are certain, both Congressional and State nominees, in receiving that measure they themselves have chosen in identification with so bad a cause.

"Mad as a March hare" is the commentary the intelligent political observer cannot fail to make upon such an organization and platform.

Against a National public opinion most strong and positive in its condemnation of the wicked purpose and dangerous, revolutionary plans of the White League, the Democratic leaders of Louisiana have foolishly placed themselves and party on record as void of all political understanding and prescience. Doomed to the defeat they so justly and righteously deserve.

CAUTION.

The campaign has now begun. That it will be actively and vigorously pushed the platform and nominees of the nondescript political organization which so bitterly opposes law and order sufficiently attest.

As unscrupulous as vindictive, the conglomerate malcontents who now confront our Republican forces are determined at all risks to secure their bad aims. In accomplishing this they will, we believe, stop at nothing, however unprincipled and wrong. It behooves then, Republicans, to be especially guarded in retaining their party organizations. They need to be careful not only in preserving their lines intact against the encroachments of an insidious and dangerous foe, but that divisions fostered by their enemies shall not mar the party's effectiveness and strength. Having done this, maintained through all obstacles, and at whatever cost, unbroken columns and a united front to the day of election, our leaders and file bearers must then see to it that the battle is fought out on the Republican line. That no dickering for votes or trading for presumed personal gain shall cause a sacrifice of the great principles involved in the party's triumph and success.

The campaign of 1872, with the same class of political opponents, illustrated in some of its details the necessity of the advice we now tender in advance, for the conduct of the party during the present crisis. Now more than ever before should Republicans be watchful; maintaining as clearly their lines of duty and devotion to the best interests of the State and Union as if they were not violently menaced by a destructive and sanguinary foe.

The letter of our Baton Rouge correspondent will be read with interest. Both the character and the temper of the recent Democratic Convention, apart from the bitterness evidenced in the speech of Mr. McEnery, evince that our Republican forces will have an enemy to confront during the present campaign requiring complete unity of purpose and concert of action among party leaders to overcome. Now more than ever before are the liberties of our people in jeopardy, and at this time is there essentially a necessity for the putting aside of petty bickerings and distrustful feelings detrimental to the welfare of the party.

Our colored leaders particularly need this advice. A curse of slavery from which they are slow to recover is the disposition, insidiously catered to by their enemies, of divisions among themselves. A want of *esprit du corps*, if we may so express it, favorable to the upbuilding of what best contributes to their interests and the welfare of a cause to which they are especially allied. In the face of the danger now so menacing they need be on their guard. Their outspoken, manly, and independent leaders should be sustained. Neither their newspapers nor their advocates should lack the hearty and undivided support they so justly merit.

Herein too, we may mention that generally hitherto our colored men of influence and position have been more desirous of crushing out, from the foolish feeling we have already mentioned, the special organs of their cause than they have been to aid in their sustenance and influence. This was notably the case in the history of the New Orleans *Tribune* an able, earnest advocate of the rights and interests of the colored citizen at a time when he had as now, few disinterested friends. At a large personal sacrifice to the proprietors of that journal it was kept active for years, but with the increased advantages and influence of the colored leaders they permitted it to die against what every thinking man among them must admit, their own interests and welfare. This journal has experienced to a great extent much of the same feeling among the leaders of the class in whose behalf it is especially devoted. Like the *Tribune* it has hesitated not to unsparingly denounce, as it has jealously guarded whatever wrong was sought to be perpetuated or whatever right was to be conserved affecting the welfare of the colored people. We shall continue to this end. Fortunately for us and we believe the best good of our people, while we are always the advocate of Republican principles we are the organ of no particular set of men in the party other than as they are deserving of support and confidence.

Now that the White League has become "the party," the *Picayune* seeks to deprive the *Bulletin* of its merited honors in having mainly instigated and conduced to such a result. Naturally enough, true organ as it is, the *Bulletin* is indignant at the presumption of the *Pic.* We recommend that they clasp hands and make common cause in self defense from the encroahments of the "independent" *Times*, which seeks to claim Monoure's nomination as its own as also whatever may be sensible (?) of "the party" platform.

WEST POINT AND CASTE.

When with the development of reconstruction the barriers to the advancement of the colored American as a citizen were in part overthrown; so that with representation in our National Legislature came some of the rights accruing to citizenship, the portals of our National schools yielded; and the son of the contemned race under the burden of the fearful disadvantages which cruel and unreasoning prejudice imposed, entered to take his part with his untrammeled fellows in the competitive struggle for attainment and culture which the nation determines in the choice of those, who thereafter should be proved worthily competent in its protection.

In the spring of the year 1870, the first colored youth was admitted to West Point. Appointed from South Carolina, young Smith, who appears to have been a boy of extraordinary mettle and endurance, became the target for that sort of opprobious epithet and contumely, which in spite of warning, made itself too apparent in the conduct of his fellows.

Overcoming these obstacles to his continuance in the Academy by sheer force of character; and complying most carefully—except in one instance where grossly insulted and assaulted he retaliated severely and in kind upon his aggressor—with its rules and requirements, the four years of his academic course promised its triumph in graduation and the success due the ordeal through which he had passed.

But this was denied. Visitors at West Point last June during the public exercises of the institute, particularly remarked Smith, who, as the only colored student naturally obtained notice. Doing so, those who were careful and judicious observers, believing really in the republican ideas which should dominate our government, were grieved to mark how strongly the spirit of caste made itself manifest both in the contemptuous allusions and studied insolence of conduct towards the dark hued student by his fellows, and the manner of his professor preceptors towards him in the conduct of the examination. These last came to the conclusion that after a struggle of four years young Smith had been "very studious, but with little aptitude," pronounced "deficent in philosophy" and therefore discharged the Academy. With an "aptitude" that must be rather unpleasing to those concerned, as it is agreeable to the friends of Mr. Smith, that young gentleman, in the columns of the "New National Era," thus describes his examination:

"I was called for examination in Philosophy on the 5th or 6th of June at about 4. 30 P. M. Several members of the section of which I was a member, were sent to the blackboard to explain subjects in different parts of the course. I was called up, questioned on the subject of astronomy, and then sent to the blackboard, the Instructor, 2d Lieut. D. A. Lyle, of the Second Artillery, handing me a slip of paper with an equation on it, said: "Mr. Smith, explain the compound microscope, and discuss the equation with reference to that microscope."

I took the paper, copied the equation on the board, and dropped the paper on the floor, as I had no further use for it. I then drew a figure to represent the compound microscope and wrote on the blackboard the mathematical work relating to the discussion of the equation given by Lieutenant Lyle. During this time the cadets who had been sent to the board before me were reciting, and when they had all finished, Professor Michie, who is the head of the department of Philosophy, called upon me to recite. But the Superintendent said: "It is now five o'clock, the hour for adjournment has arrived, and we won't have time to hear Mr. Smith. I was then ordered to take my seat which I did. But the Superintendent now said: "I see that the clock is a few minutes fast, and you will have time to question another cadet." So Professor Michie called up another cadet, questioned him, and left me at my seat. After questioning this cadet, the section was ordered to retire, and two members of it, Cadet Fuller, who had not been sent to the board and I, were ordered to return next morning at nine o'clock.

At the designated hour I was in the examination-room, and when called up, Lieutenant Lyle said: "Mr. Smith, deduce the expression for the dispersive power of any medium." I went to the board, and just as I got there, Mr. Michie said: "Mr. Smith, what is that work that you put on the board yesterday?" I pointed to the figure I had drawn the day before, and said: "That figure represents the compound microscope," then pointing to the mathematical work, "That is the discussion of equation 54 which was given me on a slip of paper." Professor Michie then said: "You are altogether mistaken as to your subject; you had an entirely different subject given you." I said: "Professor, Lieutenant Lyle gave me equation 54 on a slip of paper and told me to represent the compound microscope and discuss that equation with reference to that microscope." Professor Michie said: "Mr. Smith, I told you that you had another subject altogether: you had to represent the compound microscope and deduce the expression for its magnifying power."

I knew that no such subject had been given me, because equation 54 had nothing whatever to do with the magnifying power of that microscope—equation 68 being employed for that purpose—but what could I, a friendless and powerless cadet, do to convince a Professor that he was wrong and I was right? Nothing, except to run the risk of being put in arrest and court martialed for disrespect to my superior, making false statements etc., ad infinitum, so I did what I have had to do too long—i. e., say nothing.

I then turned to the board and assumed the equation which expresses the relation between the incident and deviated rays in the case of a convex lens, and from this deduced an expression for the dispersive power of a lens.

I then turned around and waited to be called on to recite. I was soon ordered to begin and I did so, but I had gone only a little way when Professor Michie interrupted me and said that I had used the lens, but he wished me to use the optical prism in this demonstration. Now, Art 3, Barlett's Optics (the text we use), reads as follows: "Whatever affords a passage to light is called a *medium*. Glass, water, air, Torricellian vacuum, etc., are media," therefore in using the lens, I obeyed the order to "deduce the expression for the dispersive power of *any medium*, for" according to the text, glass is a medium. and the lens deviates light as well as the optical prism, but in so doing I had to assume certain equations deduced in a previous demonstration, and of which I assumed three that I remembered,

I was again called upon to recite and proceeded without interruption until I had gone some distance with my demonstration, when Professor Michie said: "Mr. Smith, I want to ask you a question. Suppose you had several prisms deviating light, how would you find the ultimate deviation?" I said: "I would take the algebraic sum of all the deviations." Professor M. said: "Suppose some of the deviating angles were turned in one direction and the others in another direction, how would you find it in that case?" I said: "I would regard those deviations produced by prisms whose deviating angles were turned in one direction, as positive, and those produced by prisms whose deviating angles were turned in the opposite direction as negative." Professor M. : "Then you would not take the *sum*?" I said: "No sir, I would take the *algebraic* sum, as I said."

Professor M.: "I did not hear you say the *algebraic* sum, I understood you to say the *sum*." I said nothing more, and waited a moment, thinking he had some other question to ask; but instead, he seemed to be very much exasperated, and speaking very harshly, said: "Well, what are you waiting for? Why don't you go on?" I went on with my demonstration, a minute or two, but was interrupted again and again with questions, some of which had no bearing whatever on the subject, and asked, as I believe, only to confuse me if possible.

After I had finished my demonstration, Professor M. asked me where I got the three equations that were at the top of the board. I told him that I assumed them, that they had been deduced in a previous demonstration and I remembered them. (I had a right to assume any equation, and make use of any principle previously deduced, and which related to my subject.) He then asked me if I had used those equations. I found, upon looking over my work that I had used the first and third, but not the second, and so I told him. He then wanted to know why I had not assumed the second, and I answered that I remembered the three equations as being given together, and that I thought I would have to use all of them, and that I did not notice that the second was not required. Professor M. now said: "Well, you see it is wrong?" "No, sir," I said, "that equation is right, but it is unnecessary." Professor M. then said: "do not question the correctness of the equation, but did you use it?" "No, sir," I said. "Well sir," said Professor M., "it should not be there, and, therefore, it is all wrong. That will do, sir."

Considering that West Point professors never sully their lips or acts with an untruth there is a disparity in the above statement with the dictum of the Academy that will in vain be reconciled on any other basis than the odious but undoubtedly true one of caste. Mr. Smith was unfairly treated for the petty reason of complexional differences. And an injustice done him and the class of citizens with whom he is immediately identified, because it was thus sought in the interest of narrow minded prejudice to retard what is as surely inevitable, in the absolute Civil Rights of colored Americans as other classes of citizens.

Other colored boys will be sent to, and graduate from West point; and the experience of young Mr. Smith will only have the effect to strengthen the disposition common alike to all American citizens of resisting injustice wherever displayed; and especially so when it is thus sought to affix to a class a stigma of mental inferiority, which in spite of every disadvantage, they have been found to in no sense incur.

PERSONAL.

Senator Pinchback and Lieut Gov. Antoine, accompanied by the publisher of this paper, H. A. Corbin Esq., left our city last Tuesday evening, going North, per the Jackson and Great Northern Rail-Road They will probably visit Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago and Indianapolis before their return. Invigorated by the bracing air of the North they will be home in time for the arduous duties of the Fall campaign.

Our handsome confrere, Philip Joseph Esq., of the Mobile *Watchman*, was in town on Wednesday en *route* to Delta; whither he has gone to rusticate awhile under the shadow of the fig trees of Major Murrell.

Hon. R. R. Ray of East Feliciana was in the city on Tuesday. He speaks hopefully of affairs in his parish.

Mrs. Burnham, of the St. Louis *Republican*, says: "Theodore gives the world the impression that Mrs. Tilton is a beauty, but Elizabeth is forty, has had seven children, was never handsome, is shapeless, with a dull, ordinary face set between two rows of corkscrew curls, that give a schoolmarmy air to her. She's just the woman, if I was a man, that I should go to for a good pattern for a flannel undershirt."

Col. Geo. W. Carter is in Washington.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Aug. 26, 1874.

ED. LOUISIANIAN:

The recent Democratic Convention adjourned sine die at 5.30 o'clock this evening. The session throughout was characterized by a degree of good temper and a disposition to soften asperities which have hitherto in no sense been characteristic of the Louisiana Democracy. The cause for this, I take it, lies in the personnel of the late Convention. It was a picked body of men with more than the average number of the ability and respectability of the Democracy participating. This

was particularly noticeable about the bar-rooms, where as always when the Democracy meet a great deal of whiskey was unsparingly "put away," no delegate, however, "corned" so far forgot his surroundings as to be obstreperously noisy, or disturbing to the Convention. There was considerable hilarity and heavy outbursts of applause; but with the exception of one or two trifling instances, speedily checked, there were no attempts at disturbance. I mention this as instancing the character of the men who from their announced platform and speeches, have proved themselves so totally forgetful of the events of the past few years; so unmindful of the necessities of to-day and the demands of the future. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." Clearly the Democracy is doomed. A Convention of sober, seemingly intelligent gentlemen, impressed, one would suppose, with a desire for party supremacy and preferment, casting to the winds all the legitimate and accepted appliances of political warfare, and deliberately determining on a policy which the sober second thought cannot fail in condemning as suicidal and dangerously hurtful. That such a Convention should thus desport itself surprises me. It after all but confirms "there is a Providence who shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will."

God in His infinite wisdom has, no doubt, determined that with the old leaven of slavery yet remaining, the leaders of the Southern Democracy should so violently assert their old rebellious prejudices as to convince the nation that they are yet unsafe to be entrusted with the government. Of the nominees and platform of the Convention you are aware. Incidents of the assembly, such as the speech of John McEnery and Major Burke, are of importance to detail. "Governor" McEnery (thus he is greeted by his political associates) is a mellow speaker. By "mellow" I mean he is one of those orators who never get fairly warmed and ready "to talk" without the aid of three whiskey straights, well placed and rightly carried.

The lion of the Convention—a leader whom "Kellogg the usurper" had unjustly ousted from "his rights"—Mr. McEnery, had a potent influence in the body. In his speech he complimented the Convention upon its being composed of white men. (He forgot altogether his fusion speeches about equality and of the rights of the colored citizen, in 1872, and his relations with Armstead, the colored fusion candidate for Secretary of State.) He was glad at last an opportunity had come to organize a "White Man's Party." It was necessary to wrest the State from "the ignorant negroes, and disreputable carpet-baggers and scallawags" who had caused "our people" to suffer. (These same "ignorant negroes," Mr. McEnery omitted to say, he addressed two years since as "intelligent fellow-citizens," who were represented by a class of educated, cultured colored leaders, whose training at Paris and other European and American schools, well fitted them for the task they assumed.") All this was conveniently forgotten by the speaker. He endorsed the purpose and objects of the Convention—was with them heart and soul. Let a platform for *white* men be announced, upon which all *white* men both can and will stand, and his word for it, they would carry dismay to the heart of the usurper, and cause him to vacate his bayonet-gotten seat long before the ides of November shall have come. "We must have a fair and free election." "Every negro should be permitted to vote, but woe to the negro or his assistants who would dare interfere with the Conservative negro whose vote was desired for the candidates of the White Man's party.

Kellogg the usurper, must give way to "the government." His registration law was a fraud. Let him dare to interfere with the sacred rights of a free ballot, and three thousand men in New Orleans, armed with the Winchester rifle, will eject the usurper from his throne, and make way for the government. "The white men of Louisiana were determined, and woe be'ide him who dare oppose them."

Of the Effingham Lawrence letter McEnery was particularly denunciatory. The reverse of Major Burke, who made the most temperate and really statesman-like speech of the occasion. He had no disposition to refuse the negro other than the same rights he himself possessed. Doing this he thought, that as a white man, with the advantages he himself had, he need have no fears of the result. He differed with his friend McEnery's opinions about the Effingham Lawrence letter. While he did not wholly agree with Mr. Lawrence, he yet thought that gentleman as honest in his opinion as he was in his. He approved heartily of the Convention, its objects and purpose, and sat down. Burke is a fine speaker—much better than McEnery, but neither so fiery nor so thoroughly a demagogue, he has not so cheerfully greeted as the mellow "Governor."

With all their White League proffers of hospitality, many of the people of this city are not sorry the Convention has adjourned. It was a tax on some families in the hospitality afforded, they were glad to be rid of in the trouble and annoyance occasioned by their friends' presence.

Courrier.

The Plaquemines *Sentinel* reports the cane and rice crops of that parish in a flourishing condition; rejoicing the hearts of the planters.

Ex-Gov. Warmoth, who is now in New York, is reported to have retired forever from politics. He predicts a war of races and the renomination of Grant.

SENATOR MORTON'S GREAT SPEECH.

Senator Morton who is justly regarded as the most vigorous as he is the cleverest Republican leader in the South-west, has in his late Indiana speech effectually sounded the key note upon the vital questions affecting the Republican party's continued service and trust; so admirably handling, not only his State and section, but National affairs, that our regret is the greater that we are precluded from want of space in a more extended notice. On the subject of Civil Rights the Senator after reference to his State Democratic platform and its reprobation of the Bill, and allusions to his colleague, Senator Pratt, and himself, argues in his usual trenchant manner, stating:

"There is something very remarkable in the operation of this prejudice against color. Persons who in their infancy were nursed by negro women, in their childhood slept and played with negro children, in youth and manhood were the daily companions of negroes in the workshop, upon the farm, in the carriage and upon the journey, who employed negroes as body servants, and in that way were almost continually in their society, dressed by them, shaved by them, nursed by them in sickness, and in various ways inhaling their breath a hundred times a day; and having with them that physical intimacy and contact which does not exist between equals in society; yet when the same negro, as a freeman, presumes to stop at the same hotel, or to ride in the same car with them, or to send his children to the same school with theirs, or to kneel in the same church, they are inexpressibly shocked, and declare that social equality will degrade and destroy society."

Of the stupidity and folly of the Democracy in the South, he rightly says:

"To be a Democrat in the Southern States means not only opposition to the civil and political rights of the negro under all circumstances, but the political and social ostracism of every white man who recognizes such rights, and will act with the negro in any political organization. Democracy in the South means a conflict of races, and has no use for the Democracy of the North, except so far as it recognizes this race conflict and the principles of the white man's government."

Setting forth the logical sequence of the Constitutional Amendments Mr. Morton thus defines the position:

"The Republican party placed the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments in the constitution, and is bound by its allegiance to the constitution and to the eternal principles of the declaration of independence to preserve and defend the negro in the enjoyment of his freedom and of his civil and political rights. And here is presented a great and vital issue between the two parties. The Democratic party is pledged by its constitution, its history, affiliations and hopes of the future to undying hostility to the negro race. The Republican party is pledged, by its history, by its sacred principles, to stand faithfully by the four million and a half of new born freemen, and must continue to be in the future as it has in the past, the party of liberty, equality, justice and the indissoluble union of the States."

Truly refreshing is the manner in which he punctures the bladder which Gov. Kemper, ex-Gov. Hebert, Gov. Bard, and other Southern Democratic leaders had inflated, on the President's presumed antagonism to the measure:

"A mischievous impression has been cunningly made in the South that the President sympathizes with the Southern Democracy upon the subject of civil rights, and will differ with Northern Republicans upon that question; and this impression emboldens the movement against the negroes which is growing in the South day by day. For this impression I know of no foundation. No word or act of the President has given it countenance. In his December message he expressly recommended "the enactment of a law to better secure the civil rights which freedom should secure, but has not effectually secured to the enfranchised slave;" and I repel with indignation the suggestion that the President will prove false to the principles of the Republican party."

The misgovernment in the South is admirably stated:

"For the corruptions and disorders existing in the State government of South Carolina I have no apology to make, nor has the Republican party. While these have been exaggerated a hundred fold, there is too much truth in them, but they are not political, and are the natural outgrowth of the condition of the State and of society as they emerged from the rebellion. In these frauds and peculations Democrats have had their full participation, and the Republican party of the United States have no other responsibility than this: That they prevented the dissolution of the Union, abolished slavery, clothed the negroes with civil and political rights, and gave them an equal participation with their late masters in the reconstruction of the State government which had been destroyed by the rebellion. For the mental and moral condition of the negroes the old slaveholding Democracy is responsible, and for the fact that the negroes have an equal right to liberty and to a voice in the government by which they are controled, the responsibility must be traced directly to the great Creator of us all, who in his Holy Word, and throughout his works, has proclaimed the equal humanity, rights and immortality of all men. For the rebellion and all its dreadful consequences the Democracy, North and South, are responsible. For the preservation of the Union, the abolition of slavery, the enfranchisement of the negroes, and the reconstruction of the State governments in the South upon the principles of liberty and equal rights to all, the Republican party is proud to take the responsibility."

The conclusion of this great speech being as admirably eloquent as just.

"In conclusion, I am proud to say that while the Republican party may have erred, it has not proved false to any great principle, nor cowardly in the presence of any great question. Its aims are noble and patriotic, and it does not seek a continuance in power by pandering to vice and prejudice, but refers to its past record of great actions in behalf of the Union, of liberty, education, equality and the material growth and improvement of the nation as an earnest of what it seeks to accomplish in the future. And there must be no cessation in its labors it must not presume to live upon the glories and memories of the past. Its first and ever-present duty is introspection, self-examination, the correction of error, the introduction of reforms. It must look to the execution and enforcement of the Constitution and laws; and while asserting the existence of the nation and the just powers of the National Government, it should ever be vigilant to preserve in all their just extent the rights and powers of the States, ever carrying before it, as a lamp to guide its steps, those great fundamental principles which have given to the party its power and glory—equal rights to all—equal and exact justice to all men.

SOCIETY AS SEEN BY "WARWICK."

This column will be devoted exclusively to social gossip. We know we will excite the ire of some of our lady friends in the course of our reportorial career, by alluding to their engagements with some of our gallant beaux, or perchance for the great mistake of not being able to fully describe the beauty and taste displayed by them, at some of our fashionable receptions. We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we have not the descriptive powers of a "Round About" or the terseness of "Town Talk" for, as these writers have twice our years, they have had no doubt twice our experience. We propose to be always on the "*qui vive*" so that we can lay before our readers the latest news pertaining to social matters.

We are pleased to chronicle the arrival of Mrs. Gov. Dunn and her fair daughter Miss Fannie Dunn after a delightful trip to the "Queen city of the West." By a private letter we learn receptions were given in her honor by Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Dodson, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Tinsley, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Fassett and Mrs. Collins, which were attended by the "elite" of the city; and that for the high culture and beauty of the ladies, and the brilliancy of the toilets they displayed, these receptions could not be surpassed. During Mrs. Dunn's sojourn in Cincinnati she was the recipient of many favors from its citizens; not only on account of her lady—like qualities but because she bore the name of one, who had by his manly virtues, won the esteem and respect of his fellow men. We sincerely hope that some of these western ladies will honor us soon with a visit; so that we can reciprocate for the many courtesies extended to our estimable lady friends.

His many friends will be pained to hear of the resignation of Master James M. Vance who was reappointed to the Naval Academy by the Hon. Geo. L. Smith of this State. Since receiving the appointment young Vance has labored assiduously to prepare himself for the examination which will take place in November; and as a consequence thereof his eye sight has been seriously effected: so much so that his teacher informed Mr. Smith that he must either give up the idea of entering the Academy or lose the use of his optics. Young Vance has forwarded his resignation to the Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, and will return home on the 3rd of September. Leonidas Levisee of Shreveport has been appointed to fill the vacancy. We desire to take this occasion of calling the attention of Mr. Smith's constituents to the fact that he has been the only Congressman who has appointed colored youths to the Military and Naval institutions of our country. We propose to give "honor to whom honor is due," and this action of Mr. Smith deserves to be noticed at the hands of those who have been benefited thereby. Would it not be well for some our other Congressmen to appoint colored youths from our state, instead of appointing white youths from Ohio and other Northern states and charging them to Louisiana?

Mrs. Col. Lewis who has been spending the summer at one of our watering places over the lake has returned to the city with her family. The change of air seems to have added to the beauty of the lady by, giving to the cheek the glow which is indicative of good health.

Mrs. Gov. Antoine has gone to Baltimore to enter her daughter Hannah in the colored convent of that city. Gov. Antoine left the city Tuesday to meet his wife in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Gen. Barber who has been seriously ill from a recent attack of pernicious fever has, we are glad to learn, sufficiently recovered to recieve her friends.

The "Hartford" Club gave an excursion on Tuesday to Bay St. Louis which was numerously attended. As we were not honored with an invitation we cannot speak of the affair from our own notice: but we hear that the excursion was quite a success.

Says the Washington *National Republican*:

Allusion was made in Mr. Beecher's statement to a young lady named Bessie, with whom T. T. had an intimacy which is hardly consistent with his angelic character. Bessie has a romantic story. "It appears, from what has been learned in relation to her, that she was literally a waif, who, when very young, presented herself at the door of Mr. Tilton's house and asked for shelter, as she had no home or any friends to whom she could apply for assistance. She was taken in and kindly treated, and after awhile it was discovered that she was the daughter of a well-known Tammany politicans in New York, who had been divorced from his wife and refused to make any provision for his child. Later it was discovered that the mother of Bessie was living in opulence in Fifth avenue, and and the Tiltons took the young girl in a carriage one day to the splendid residence of her unnatural parent, who refused to see her or do anything for her. Bessie is said to have been a very docile, bright and amiable girl, quick to learn, fair in complexion, modest in demeanor, but of a sad and drooping manner, as if she felt the presence of an impending danger." T. T. it seems, was very fond of having Bessie comb the long auburn hair which adorns his anointed brow, and of performing other delicate little attentions, which finally culminated upon his part in—what has been already told.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The Attakapas *Register* in copying entire our editorial on Judge Henry C. Dibble, accredits it to an exchange. We were hardly prepared for this lack of journalistic courtesy in the *Register*. We should be sorry to attribute this seeming forgetfulness to what after all may be the true cause, its absurd prejudices to this journal. We are the more inclined to this opinion as we observe in the same paper an article from the Baton Rouge *Grand Era* accredited to the *Advocate* of that city. With such a spirit we can't blame the Brasher *News* for its bitterness to the *Register*.

The Brasher *News* reports the crops of St. Marys parish materially benefited by the recent rains. In politics the *News* is intensely White Leaguish firing its paper bullets at Gov. Kellogg and his Republican colleagues.

LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTION AND PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention assembled.

The Republican patry of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the 5th day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purpose; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material developement; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it,

1. Resolved, That its past history entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right course under an organized system of villification and misrepresentation at home and abroad, deserves and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expense of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors; and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.

5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to $15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for schools purposes) and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the exponses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election must be a fair, peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.

8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law-abiding citizen of the State.

8. That we invoke the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the redemption and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river; [illegible]

10. That we declare our belief that nothing but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discountenance and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interests, and we believe that with such peace and harmony and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.

12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.

Resolved, that a committee, to consist of fifteen members, be appointed by the chair to be known as "the Committee on Peace and Order," and whose duty it shall be to collect all information concerning the organization and objects of the White League and kindred organizations; the policy advocated by said League through public speeches, and to report in what manner and to what extent ostricism, intimidation and violence has been exercised by said organizations.

ON PEACE AND ORDER.

Gantt, of St. Landry, chairman; Schorton, of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brook, shir, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Greenof Orleans; Twitchell, of Red River; Stamps, of Ouachita; Jochon, of St. Martin; Greene, of Lincoln; Legge, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Kenner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Catahoula; W. W. Madison, of Madison.

THE OLD STORY.

And now comes the Democracy of Alabama to the front, speaks its little piece about a "white man's government," and with a flourish of trumpets retires from the stage. We have read the eight resolutions which it left us, and have come to the conclusion that either the Democratic leaders of Alabama missed the mail which announced the close of the war or are anxious to get up another on the benevolent plea of preserving "white civilization." The first resolution announces, in substance, the necessity of a union of the white people of Alabama against the blacks. The second declares that all mankind have rights under the Constitution which must be respected, but denies the right of Congress to enforce them. The third is a fearful array of words over the civil rights bill, which appears to sit like a nightmare on their political stomachs and disturbs their dreams of white civilization. It speaks of the "ancient conservation principles of personal liberty and free government," which in plain English means the ancient right of exercising personal liberty on the back of a darkey who was caught learning to read or write. It views "with abhorrence the attempt on the part of the Federal Government to take control of the schools, colleges, churches, hotels, steamboats, railroads, theaters, and graveyards," and arraigns the Government with as much severity as if it was on trial and about to be sentenced to perpetual banishment. The fourth is a glowing statement of the civic remedies already provided for the protection of the blacks, and a first-class essay on the natural rights and privileges which belong to the white race. Proud of its capacity, the representatives of the race are made to say in the fourth resolution: "The race to which in the providence of God we belong has achieved an eminence among the people of the world which is our proud inheritance, and has become to us a trust we can not resign without dishonor;" and closes with a sweeping denunciation of that spirit of progress which has brought the black race into open competition with the white one. The fifth is a model for brevity, and illustrates Democratic sentiment in the South so truthfully that we copy it in full:

Fifth. That we extend to all of our race in every clime the right hand of fellowship and a cordial invitation to come and settle among us and unite their destinies with us.

The sixth, seventh, and eighth resolutions are of a general character, and deal in vague charges of mismanagement on the part of the party in power, and wholesale promises of what the Democracy will do when once in full possession of the Government. Of course these resolutions were well received by the faithful ones of Alabama, and will no doubt find a hearty response among the hard-shell Democrats throughout the land. There is no disguising the policy which these resolutions fore-shadow. They give the key-note of the kind of political warfare that is to be waged throughout the South. The whole power and influence of Democracy are to be thrown in favor of bigotry, proscription, and persecution. The deplorable state of affairs in Texas and Georgia will under this new policy, become the rule throughout the Southern States. Brute force, encouraged by public sentiment, will undo the legislation of years. The public-school system, which is beginning to bear its good fruits will be abolished, and the blacks and poor whites of the South will continue in ignorance. Heavy poll-taxes will virtually disfranchise the freedmen, and hostile legislation will make their social and political condition little better than that of actual slavery. This is the outlook in the South under Democratic rule, and friends of liberty and good government may well feel anxious over the final result. The only hope that remains for the loyal people of the South centers in the success of the Republican party. So long as this grand bulwark of personal liberty protects the General Government from the encroachments of this bitter spirit which characterize the Democracy of the South we shall have confidence in the triumph of justice and right. The strong arm of the Government stretched out to protect its citizens will encourage them to assert and maintain their rights in the face of political persecution. But, with Democracy in power, the strong arm will no longer protect and save; it will add its weight to crush and destroy. We appeal to our Republican friends throughout the country to stand as a unit in the coming elections. There should be no division of forces in the face of a common danger. Local disputes must be forgotten until the fall work is over. The House of Representatives is the objective point. To carry this the enemy will combine every shade of opposition. To keep it in true hands and save the nation from a public calamity will demand on our part unity of action and hard work from now until the close of the November elections. It is the policy of the Democracy to create a division in our ranks—it should be our duty to prevent it. We have the numbers to win; we have the cause to labor for; we have liberty and justice on our side, and the prayers of the civilized world to encourage us. The issues at stake are too momentous for trifling work. The prosperity of States, the happiness of millions, the life of a nation, depend on the result. Let the people reflect on the danger impending and be prepared to meet it.

Republican State Central Executive Committee.

The following are the newly elected members of this Committee.

S. B. PACKARD, Chairman.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

B. F. Joubert, U. F. Loan, R. A. Bray, C. F. Ladd.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

P. B. S. Pinchback, Michael Hahn, T. B. Stamps, J. L. Herold.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

C. C. Antoine, E. W. Dowces, Rafael Blunt, George Y. Kelso.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

J. S. Harris, N. Barton, D. C. Hill, Allen Greene.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

John Gair, L. J. Soner, John E. Breaux, T. T. Allain.

REGISTRATION.

The following is the list, of supervisors of registration for the coming election, so far as they have been appointed:

Ascension parish—Not appointed.

Assumption parish—Alex. Denison.

Avoyelles parish—L. A. Boyer.

East Baton Rouge parish—Geo. H. Foreman.

West Baton Rouge, parish—R. B. Colwell.

Bienville parish—Louis Raburn.

Bossier parish—G. H. Walker.

Caddo parish—William McKennie.

Calcasieu parish—J. B. Developo.

Caldwell parish—J. Wesley Mayfield.

Carroll parish—Robert M. Lackey.

Cameron parish—L. J. Tansey.

Catahoula parish—O. G. Bullard.

Claiborne parish—Sol. H. Blochburn.

Concordia parish—J. A. Washington.

De Soto parish—R. A. Dewees.

East Feliciana parish—L. A. Burgess.

West Feliciana parish—Not appointed.

Franklin parish—A. F. Osborn.

Grant parish—Kindred J. Harvey.

Iberia parish—L. Laodice Fourtelieu.

Iberville parish—F. V. Desfond.

Jackson parish—W. C. McDonald.

Jefferson parish (left bank)—O. T. Conner.

Jefferson parish (right bank)—W. G. Steele.

Lafayette parish—J. N. Judice.

Lafourche parish—William Murrell.

Lincoln parish—J. A. Greene.

Livingston parish—E. M. Boutigny.

Madison parish—W. W. Johnson.

Morehouse parish—Samuel W. Reily.

Natchitoches parish—P. Holmes.

Orleans parish—First ward, Perry R. Emerson; second ward, Thomas H ward, A. J. Kenner; fifth ward, L. D. Larrien; sixth ward, J. B. Boudanes; seventh ward, N. B. Hutton; eighth ward, E. V. Leclere; ninth ward, James H. Dougherty; tenth ward, Michael J. Conner; eleventh ward, B. B. Baquie; twelfth ward, Thomas K. Flannagan; thirteenth ward, P. J. Maloney, fourteenth ward, W. H. Finnegan; fifteenth ward W. F. Loan sixteenth ward, Len Williams; seventeenth ward, Jacob Gerber.

Ouachita parish—J. Ennemoser.

Plaquemines parish—Not appointed.

Point Coupee parish—J. P. Harris.

Rapides parish—E. J. Barrett.

Red River parish—Clark Holland.

Richland parish—James W. Yarborough.

Sabine parish—Gorham Munson.

St. Bernard parish—J. P. Fasende.

St. Charles parish—G. Espinola.

St. Helena parish—John B. Davis.

St. James parish—Napoleon Underwood.

St. John the Baptist parish—Charles Vial.

St. Landry parish—James J. Thompson.

St. Martin parish—Louis Laloire.

St Mary parish—Ed. T. Pleurot.

St. Tammany parish—Charles Morgan.

Tangipahoa parish—James B. Cason.

Tensas parish—C. S. Kinney.

Terrebonne parish—J. W. Board.

Union parish—J. M. Lee.

Vermilion parish—B. L. Brookshier.

Vernon parish—James H. Ward.

Washington parish—S. M. Rheames.

Webster parish—C. A. Boon.

Winn parish—James P. Rheidhimer.

ting. What is said upon this subject is the result of some years of observation and experience, and may be of benefit to many who have had less opportunity for observing the effect of an improper use of the lawn cutter.

COLORING WASH.—The following is a most excellent, cheap, and durable wash for wooden fences and buildings. It owes its durability chiefly to the *white vitriol*, which hardens and fixes the wash: Take a barrel and slack one bushel of freshly burned lime in it, by covering the lime with boiling water. After it is slaked, add cold water enough to bring it to the consistency of good white-wash. Then dissolve in water, and add one pound of white vitriol (sulphate of zinc), and one quart of fine salt. To give this wash a cream color, add one half a pound of yellow ochre (in powder). To give it a fawn color add a pound of yellow ochre and one-fourth of a pound of Innian red. To make the wash a handsome gray stone color, add one-half a pound of French blue, and one-fourth pound of Indian red; a drab will be made by adding one-half a pound of burnt sienna, and one-fourth pound Venetian red. For brick or stone, instead of one bushel of lime, use half a bushel of hydraulic cement.—*Practical Farmer.*

PICK YOUR FLOWERS.—All lovers of flowers must remember that one blossom allowed to mature or "go to seed" injures the plant more than a dozen buds. Cut your flowers then, all of them, before they begin to fade. Adorn your rooms with them; put them on your tables; send bouquets to your friends who have no flowers, or exchange favors with those who have. You will surely find the more you cut off the more you will have. All roses after they have ceased to bloom should be cut back, that the strength of the root may go to forming new roots for next year. On bushes not a seed should be allowed to mature. Violets will bloom longer, and sweet peas will bloom all summer if no pods are allowed to mature. When lilies are picked as they bloom it has the effect of strengthening the bulbs and hence of improving the growth for the succeeding year.

AN OPTICAL DELUSION.

The following is an optical delusion which is none the less interesting for being very easily explained.

Let a person, standing before a looking glass, look attentively at the reflection of the pupil of one of his eyes, and then at that of the other—let him look at different parts of the eye, and from one eye to the other, first at one and then at the other. Knowing that thus, in changing the direction of his gaze, his eyes must move about in their sockets, he will expect to see that they do so in the glass. As a fact, they will appear perfectly still.

If he looks at the eyes of another person trying the experiment, the peculiar fixedness of his own will be still more striking, when he looks at them again.

I will not spoil the riddle by giving the answer at the end.—*Nature.*—*J. H.*

BIG FIGURES.

According to a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who fully investigated the subject, the average receipts of the New York dailies for advertising amount annually to $8,908,000. Of this sum the Herald receives upward of $2,900,000, or about $6,000 a day, the Staats Zeitung $1,825,000, the Times, $1,460,000, and so on down to some of the more obscure sheets, none of which receive less than $100,000. The weekly papers take nearly half a million annually as their share of the advertising patronage, and perhaps fully $5,000,000 is spent in posters, circulars, steamboat and street car advertising, etc. The writer also shows whence this immense revenue comes, and quotes the following figures from the ledgers of some of the leading business firms: A. T. Stewart, for instance, is said to spend $500,000 a year for printers' ink; Lord & Taylor, $225,000; Arnold & Constable, $175,000; Robert Bonner, $200,000; Babbitt, the soap man, $225,000; while Barnum pays out every year about $400,000, and all have their fortunes largely through this instrumentality.

MASONIC.

A.·. Y.·. M.·.

BERBY LODGE No. 45, A.·. Y.·. M.·. Wm. Weeks, W.·. M.·., meets at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets, First Saturday evening of every month.

St. LUKE LODGE No. 55, A.·. Y.·. M.·. Wm. Thompson, W.·. M.·. Meets Second Saturday in every month at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets.

U. O. S. BROTHERHOOD EDEN LODGE No. 1, Wm. Thompson E.·. M.·. Meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall1 First Friday evening of each month.

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OSCAR J. DUNN LODGE, No. 1528, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

BUTLER LODGE, No. 1336, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street,

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THE LOUISIANIAN

was established to meet a necessity that has long, and sometimes, painfully been felt to exist.

It was proposed through this Journal to furnish to OUR PEOPLE the information—guidance—encouragement and counsel which they so much needed in the transition from their former unfortunate condition into the new and better estate of American citizenship.

In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances.*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemoral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

THE LOUISIANIAN

BOOK AND JOB
Printing Establishment,
644.....CAMP STREET.....644
NEW ORLEANS.

We are now prepared to execute every
DESCRIPTION
—OF—
PRINTING,
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can be executed at this Office—not only with DISPATCH, but on ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.
Colisoum—Girls; Coliseum, bet Valence and Bordeaux.
Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine ann Hancock.
Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.
DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.
Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.
Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.
Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
Fillmore—Boys; Bourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.
Fisk—Yoys; cor Franklin and Perdido.
Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.
Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.
Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.
Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.
Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.
Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.
Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.
Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital
Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.
Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.
Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.
Jersey—Boys and Girls' Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.
Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.
Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip
Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.
Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.
Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.
Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.
Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.
Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Lotisiana Aveune.
Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.
Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.
Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.
Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.
Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.
McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp
New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.
Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Sohnson.
Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.
Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.
St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.
St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.
St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.
Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.
Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.
Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.
Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.
Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet, Valmot and Dufossat, Jefferson City.
Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.
Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.
Boys House of Refuge—Perilliat, southeast corner Magnolia.
Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.
Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.
Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.
Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchoupitoulas, southwest corner Second.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.
House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Caliope.
House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.
Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.
Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet, Marais and Liberty.
Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.
Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Harstville.
Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.
Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.
New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.
Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.
Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.
Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital cor Tonti.
St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.
St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.
St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French.
St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.
Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.
St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.
St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.
Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Eimer Bader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.
Bulgium—38 Chartres.
Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.
Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Picayune Office.
Danish—H. Trellicn, Consul, 30 Magazine.
France—Charles Fauconnet, Acting Consul 11 St. Louis.
Great Britain—A. de G. Fonblanque, Consul, 13 Carondelet.
Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 95 Carondelet.
Italy—G. Galii, Consul 77 Conti.
Mexico—L. M. Avendano, Acting Consul, 155 Common.
Netherlands—Amadee Countourie, 39 Decatur.
Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room C, Gallier Court.
Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.
German Empire—John Krutt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Pedido.
Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.
Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 62 Baronne.
Spain—Carlos Pio, Consul, 113 Dauphine.
Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul 44 Carondelet.
Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.
Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.
C. E. Boxant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Balize Telegraph Company—35½ Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.
Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.
Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.
Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.
Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.
Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.
City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.
Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.
Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.
Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Bedditt & Hill, proprietors.
St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.
St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.
Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.
Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.
The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.
Louisiana State Register—Lovee, southwest corner Cambroune, Carrollton.
Louisianian—13 Derbigny.
Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.
New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.
New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.
New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.
New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.
New Orleans Price Current—120 and 131 Gravier.
New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.
New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.
New Orleans Times—70 Camp.
Our Home Journal—68 Camp.
Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.
Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.
The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal.

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.
New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.
New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.
Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Eylsian Fields, corner Decatur.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Narket
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 19
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 7
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*7. Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rochablave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*133 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 11, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No. 3, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & L Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Labarpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and pain streets
414 " Poet and Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart streets
612 Engine House No. 24 Gretnen st. near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine streets

The Sun.

WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

The Weekly Sun is too widely known to require an extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible, and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine Republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies and the markets for the men, especially the cattle markets, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have The Weekly Sun at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

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Address, "THE SUN,"
New York City.

Leeland University.

The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and *for such*, a special course of Instruction will be immediately provided.

For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.

Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Rollinson, (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.

After Oct. 30th, 1872, address,
REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M.,
New Orleans, La.

Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of Charles and Chestnut streets,—out towards Carrollton.

J. T. NEWMAN, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon,
OFFICE—No. 21 Canal Street,
mar31 NEW ORLEANS.